

to Vegetable Blood Purifier. Diseases of the heart, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore eyes, sore nose, dropsy, and other swellings are often caused by scrofulous taints, very often hereditary. Vegetable Blood Purifier should be continued in such cases until every sign of the disease has disappeared. * * * Vegetable Blood Purifier * * * aids nature to remove the humors and poison in the liver, kidneys, bowels, lungs and it tones the nervous system, strengthens the digestive organs, creates an appetite, and imparts to all the functions of the body new life and energy. It vitalizes and enriches, as well as purifies and renovates the blood. It changes morbid into healthy action, showing its alterative properties. The vital forces are renewed and strength promoted * * *;" (bottle) " * * * Blood Purifier * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, a laxative vegetable drug, unidentified plant extractives, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the carton, bottle label, and circular contained the above-quoted statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by said statements, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On July 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7490. Misbranding of Scott's Santal Pepsin Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 70 Packages of * * * Scott's Santal Pepsin Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10748. I. S. No. 2871-r. S. No. W-428.)

On or about June 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 70 packages of Scott's Santal Pepsin Capsules, consigned by the Santal Pepsin Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 26, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Tin box or package) "Santal Pepsin Capsules. Will not injure the stomach as other internal remedies. Cures Inflammation and Catarrh of the Bladder, Diseased Kidneys and all Unnatural Diseases of the Urinary Organs;" (booklet) "Santal Pepsin Capsules. The most effective remedy for kidney and bladder troubles * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of santal oil, methyl salicylate, and salol, and a calcium-sulphate-coated pepsin tablet.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements borne on the label on the package or tin box container and in the booklet enclosed in each package, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, for the treatment of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder, diseased kidneys, all unnatural diseases of the urinary organs, gonorrhœa, gleet, vesical catarrh of old age, Bright's disease,

and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7491. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. * * * v. Joseph N. Thompson (George Thompson & Son). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10888. I. S. No. 2413-r.)

On February 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph N. Thompson, trading as George Thompson & Son, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 10, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of California, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained added water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that certain valuable constituents of the article had been abstracted therefrom.

On February 11, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7492. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Herman Kienzler, a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 10886. I. S. Nos. 15371-r, 15374-r.)

On December 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Herman Kienzler, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on December 28, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded, and on January 17, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland of a quantity of olive oil which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "La Reine De Nice Olive Oil."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the shipment of December 28, 1918, contained a large amount of peanut oil and some cottonseed oil and that the cans were short volume, and that the cans from the shipment of January 17, 1919, were short volume.

Adulteration of the article in the shipment of December 28, 1918, was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, cottonseed oil and peanut oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in the shipment of December 28, 1918, was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "La Reine De Nice Olive Oil," "This